Approved For Release 2003/12/03 : CIA-RDP75B00380R000500400032-2 LLM : ULC SECRET

8. What is CIA official position on S. 1935?

These views have not been cleared with the Office of Management and Budget.

In view of the nature of the comments with respect to certain provisions of the bill, this report has been classified Secret.

S. 1935 adds a new subsection to section 102 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended (50 U.S.C. 403), based upon the language of the bill and the sponsor's statement when it was introduced, the purpose of the bill is to modify the authority of the National Security Council to proscribe certain functions for this Agency in these areast?

(1) internal security functions, (2) illegal domestic activities, and (3)

"covert action" abroad. (The York Kenl they)

Approved For Release 2003/12/03: CIA-RDP75B00380R000500400032-2

Internal Security Functions

The provisions of the bill relating to internal security functions

	appear in new subsection (g)(1)(A) and (B). According to the sponsor's
	statement in introducting the legislation on 4 June 1973, these provisions
	are mount to tighten up the first previse in subsection 102(d)(3) of the
	Mark - are + call ! Preside to That the Around
	reational Security Act of 1947 that the CIA shall have no police, subpoena,
. •	(Section 1020(3), NSA 1547) law-enforcement powers, or internal-security functions." The spensor
ILLEGIB	wiews the phrase "infernal-security function" as a "blanket disapproval
	for any active domestic police-type functions. His stated concern is that
ILLEGIB	other provisions in the CIA section of the National Security Act of 1947 ECIB
70	
	be cited for justifying "operations domestically" and "even domestically"
	operations." In light of this stated concern, it is important to review the
ILLEGIB [11
	meaning of the previse in question.

- (a) The word "powers" in the phrase "police, subpoena, law-enforcement powers" means legal ability or authority. The Agency has no police, subpoena, or law-enforcement powers, has never attempted to exercise such powers, and its legal inability and lack of authority to exercise such powers is abundantly clear.
- (b) The meaning of the phrase "internal-security functions" is equally clear when considered in the context of both the legislation in which it appears and the legislative history which surrounds it.

The heart of the Central Intelligence Agency section of the National Security Act of 1947 is subsection 102(d) which sets forth the duties of the Agency under the direction of the National Security Council. The proviso appears in that paragraph of that subsection which dealth specifically with the correlation, evaluation, and dissemination of intelligence information.

w question

Approved For Release 2003/12/03: CIA-RDP75B00380R000500400032-2

The legislative history of section 102 of the National Security
Act reflects congressional intent that there be no confusion between the
pursuit of intelligence abroad and police powers at home. In 1947 it was
very clear that the merging of these two functions was characteristic of
totalitarian states. The concern simply put was that there be no "gestapo
in the United States." While this country has never had a national police
force, experience with the conduct of totalitarian states was uppermost
in the nation's mind.

In light of these concerns, a proviso was written into law to add to the assurance that the Agency would not be engaged domestically in collecting information on citizens of the United States who, unlike Agency employees and others having access to our information, are not of legitimate interest to the Agency. The proviso was patterned after the wording in paragraph 4 of the 22 January 1946 Presidential directive which established the Central Intelligence Group, the predecessor organization of the Central Intelligence Agency (i.e., "4. No police, law-enforcement, or internal-security functions shall be exercised under this directive.").

We do not view any the subsections of 102(d) as authority to override the proscriptions in the proviso that the CIA shall have no police, subpoena, law enforcement powers, or internal security functions.

However, neither do we view that proviso as prohibiting this Agency from protecting its installations in the United States, conducting security investigations of its personnel and persons having a need for access to its information, and, of course, engaging in activities in the United States solely was support the Agency's foreign intelligence mission.

It is our view that the functions that each assigned to this Agency under subsection 102(d) are limited to foreign intelligence activities even though the word "foreign" is absent from the subsection. The insertion

Approved For Release 2003/12/03: CIA-RDP75B00380R000500400032-2

ET

of the word "foreign" in the subsection would be preferable to

(g)(l)(A) and (B) of S. 1935 and would appear to substantially meet

the sponsor's objectives. With the word inserted, subsection 102(d)

would read as follows:

intelligence activities of the several Government departments and agencies in the interest of national security, it shall be the duty of the Agency, under the direction of the National Security Council..."

An alternative to inserting the word "foreign" in subsection 102(d) would be to amend S. 1935 to read as follows:

"(g) Nothing in this or any other Act shall be construed as authorizing the Central Intelligence Agency to--

either on its own or in cooperation or conjunction with any other department, agency, organization, or individual any police or police-type operation or activity, any law enforcement operation or activity, or any internal security operation or activity: Provided, however, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the Central Intelligence Agency from protecting its installations or conducting personnel investigations related to performance

of its mission; nor from carrying on within the United States activities

sensitive

ILLEGIB

SECRET

in support of its foreign intelligence responsibilities other than police,	
law enforcement or internal socurity activities; New outseth pupule \$ 193 until putick The byu fun (g)(1)(B) provides that CIA shall not provide assistance of any	
kind to any agency of the Federal or local government engaged in police,	
law enforcement or internal security operations and activities unless such	•
assistance is provided with the prior approval of the CIA Oversight	
Subcommittees of the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees	ILLEGIB
on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Sech	
requirement of approval of the Committees of Congress raises serious	
constitutional questions.	
In carrying out its foreign intelligence function, the Agency	
frequently develops information of major concern to domestic law-enforcer	nent
agencies. In such areas as narcotics smuggling, aerial highjacking,	_
international terrorism, and, of course, foreign directed espionage	
and subversion, the Agency has a capability, and we think an obligation to	
provide to domestic agencies through appropriate channels information	ILLEGIB
which this Agency acquires abroad in carrying out its foreign intelligence	
mission	
Illegal Domestic Activities	
The provision of the bill relating to illegal domestic activities	
appears in subsection (g) (l) (C) This provision would preclude the	4

highjacking, international terrorism, and, of course, foreign directed espionage and subversion, the Agency has a capability, and we think an obligation, to provide information which this Agency acquires abroad in carrying out its foreign intelligence mission to those domestic agencies who alone might be in a position to use it effectively to forestall serious criminal action or security threats within the United States.

Illegal Domestic Activities

New subsection (g)(l)(C) proposed in S. 1935 would preclude this Agency from engaging in "any illegal activity within the United States." We see no merit in a proposed law forbidding this Agency from doing what it is already forbidden to do under the law of the land. Moreover, the very enactment of such a law would suggest, where there is no foundation in fact, that the Agency has conducted illegal activities in the past. Finally, the enactment of the provision could be interpreted as legally condoning such activities if they occurred prior to the provision's enactment.

"Covert Action" Abroad

New subsection (g)(1)(D) proposed in S. 1935 would prohibit this Agency from engaging in "covert action" abroad without the specific written approval of the oversight committees of the CIA in Congress. Theorequirement of prior approval of committees of Congress raises xa **ILLEGIB** serious constitutional question. While is proposed as a tightening up of current law, it actually constitutes a specific authorization for the CIA to engage in "covert action in any foreign country." This cons a statutory acknowledgement that the United States engages, or will engage, in covert action against foreign nations, contrary to the United Nations Charter and principles of international law, and could be a cause ILLEGIB for embarrassment in our international relations. ILLEGIB It would appear that our present full and complete accounting of our activities to our four oversight committees, meets the objective of in Aposlor this proposed revision. it is recommended that the In view of the above considerations, kitchia wax that wax the transfer of proposals in S. 1935 not be favourably acted upon by your Committee. The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report and that enactment of S. 1935 in its present form would not be consistent with the Administration's objectives.

Approved For Release 2003/12/03 : CIA-RDP75B00380R000500400032-2

Agency from engaging in "any illegal activity within the United States."

This Agency seed no merit in passing a law forbidding this Agency from ILLEGIB doing what it is already forbidden to do under the law of the land. Moreover, the very enactment of such a law would suggest that the Agency has conducted and illegal activities in the past. This suggestion has no foundation in fact. Further, the enactment of the provision could ILLEGIB be interpreted as legally condoning such activities if they occurred prior to the provision's enactment.

"Covert Action" Abroad

The provision of the bill relating to "covert action" abroad appears in new subsection (g)(1)(D) While it is proposed as a tightening up of current law, it actually constitutes a specific authorization for the CIA under the direction of the National Security Council to engage in "covert action in any foreign country" with the specific written approval of the oversight committees of the CIA in the Congress. The requirement of prior approval of committees of Congress raises serious constitutional questions. Further, this constitutes a statutory acknowledgement that the United States engages in covert action against foreign nations. Thus, in addition to a constitutional question, the section could be construed as contrary to the United Nations Charter and principles of international law

ILLEGIB

Approved For Release 2003/12/03: CIA-RDP75B00380R000500400032-2

0000000

Approved For Release 2003/19/06 PCIA-RDP75B00380R000500400032-2

and could be a cause for embarrassment in our international relations.	ILLEGIB
In view of the above, it is recommended that S. 1935 not be	
favorably acted upon by your Committee.	
	ILLEGIB
A	

SECRET